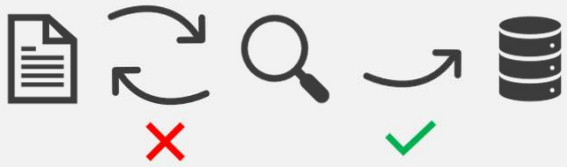
Product-Y
Order Validation Rules

What are they?

New or modified orders are compared against a list of rules before being written to the database. If a change is in violation of a rule, one of four possible responses is returned to the user, based on the rule type.



Four Types of Rules

Validate by Manager Override

The user is prompted to enter the credentials of a qualified user (i.e. a manager) before the change is submitted.

Specific permissions are bundled into roles which are assigned to users.

Examples:
- Approve a price override
- Approve a void over specified limits

Validate by Reason Code

The user is asked to select a reason code before the change is submitted.

Reason codes are defined in the node configuration and are inherited, just like the order validation rules (see below).

Examples:
- Item void reason
- Item return reason
- Eat-in/take-out

Detect Missing Fields

The user is presented with a dialog box in which additional information (i.e. customer birthdate) must be entered before the change is submitted.

Examples:
- Price required
- Quantity required
- Age restricted

Display Error Condition

An error message is displayed to the user and the change is blocked. No option is given to bypass the error.

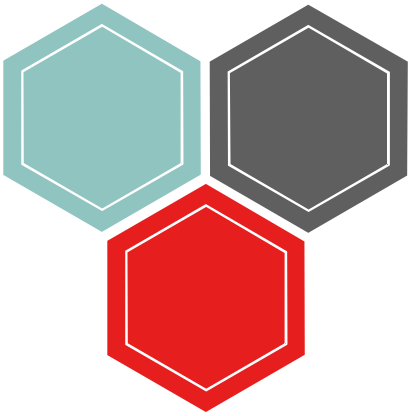
Examples:
- Item not for sale
- Item quantity limit exceeded
- Maximum cash tender exceeded

Rule Triggers

Item Attributes

Rule triggers when an item's attributes match those in the rule.
Examples:

- Price required
- Not for sale
- Activation required



Order Attributes

Rule triggers when the attributes for the order match those specified in the rule.
Examples:

- Quantity of items
- Order total
- Payments
- Void totals

Custom Attributes

In addition to the predefined attributes for items and orders, retailers can create custom attributes on both orders and items. These can be created via the Product-Y Admin UI or created dynamically at any time without needing to be defined in advance.

Timing

In all relevant POS orchestration flows, the order validation process occurs before the order is committed to the database. This ensures that all orders in the database are compliant with all the validation rules that apply to that order.

Inheritance

Individual validation rules are grouped into validation sets which are then assigned to nodes (stores or groups of stores) in the node hierarchy.

The validation rules applied to a given order are determined by which node the order is modified by, as well as that node's parent nodes.